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TURKEY.

Report from Trebizond—Cholera at Van.

Consul Sullivan reports, January 30, as follows:

Cholera at Van: January 9 to 13, 19 cases, 8 deaths; January 14 to 24, 40 cases, 12 deaths; total, 59 cases, 20 deaths.

The foregoing particulars have been furnished me by the sanitary officer of this port.

From current information and belief I am of opinion that the figures given do not represent the numbers suffering from cholera at Van; neither do they represent the mortality among them. Since the outbreak of the disease the probable number attacked by it can be estimated at 1,200 persons, and the mortality at 600 persons. There is no record kept of the people who succumb to the disease in the several villages surrounding Van.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HEDJAZ, 1904-1905.

Statement of pilgrims leaving Suez for the Hedjaz from January 19 to February 7, 1905.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, February 9, 1905.]

Date of departure.	Vessel.	Flag.	Nationality of pilgrims.								Total.
			Ottoman.	Egyptian.	Russian.	Kafir.	Algerian.	Dutch.	Afghan.	Persian.	
Previously reported.			3,668	4,496	1,454	250	35	3	40	39	9,985
Jan. 19.	Mahallah.	British	17	375	4	10					406
Jan. 20.	Assouan	do.	1	1,414	24						1,439
Jan. 21.	Gharbieh	do.		350							350
Jan. 22.	Neghileh	do.		401							401
Do.	St. Georges	Greek	398	4	19	22	175			1	623
Jan. 23.	Assouan	British		902							902
Do.	Konia	Ottoman	596	8	13	12	87			9	725
Jan. 24.	Neghileh	British		501							501
Do.	Dakahlieh	do.		1,047							1,047
Jan. 25.	Rahmanieh	do.		691							691
Jan. 26.	Assouan	do.		1,422							1,422
Jan. 28.	do.	do.		1,446							1,446
Jan. 30.	Tzaritza	Russian	820	1	78	26	79			37	1,041
Feb. 1.	Fayoum	British		1,200							1,200
Feb. 3.	Missir	do.	429	12	14	4	66		4		529
Feb. 7.	Menzaleh	do.	694	2	22	4	67		3	1	793
	Total		6,623	14,272	1,628	328	539	3	47	87	42,350

RECAPITULATION.

Pilgrims passed through Port Saïd and left direct.	12,568
Pilgrims embarked at Suez.	23,501
Total number passed by way of Egypt	36,069

WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Leprosy on person of native Barbadian on steamship Fontabelle from New York—Small-pox on Island of Grenada—Yellow fever at Manaos, and plague, smallpox, and yellow fever at Para, Brazil.

Assistant-Surgeon Ward reports, February 15 and 18, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships and 1 sailing vessel with 136 crew, 7 steerage and 15

cabin passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 1 sailing vessel, 77 crew, 7 steerage and 7 cabin passengers, of whom 1 crew, 6 steerage and 7 cabin passengers were taken on at this port. There were 2 cabin and 5 steerage passengers in transit for Trinidad, and 2 cabin passengers for La Guaira.

The British steamship *Fontabelle* arrived at this port with cargo and passengers on the 5th instant from New York, via the Northern Islands, on her way to Demerara, British Guiana. On boarding this vessel an advanced case of leprosy of the tubercular form was discovered in a steerage passenger from New York. This man being a native of Barbados, after his identity was proved was permitted by legal proceedings to land. I am tracing up the history of the case and hope to make a full report in a few days of the places of residence and other pertinent facts relating to this man during the years he spent in America.

The following report, dated February 9, 1905, has been received by the quarantine authorities of this port from the authorities in Grenada, West Indies, relative to the development of additional cases of smallpox since January 16:

Since January 26 (the date of the last report) 8 cases of the eruptive disease have been admitted to the isolation station, the last case being yesterday (February 8).

Of these cases, which are all in the same district, 2 were suspects under surveillance, 2, a man and his wife from the same house, and 2 were children, the other 2 being a young man and a young woman. All are of the same mild type of the disease of which the medical officer in charge of the station reports that "although it has many of the characteristics of smallpox, the absence of any great suffering, and the exceedingly small mortality (nil in our cases), point to a much modified condition of that disease."

Active supervision of the district by regular house to house inspection by the police continues, and rigorous measures are taken upon detection of a case, so that there is good reason for hoping that the disease will be confined to the original locality and stamped out there.

It is interesting to note that the first case occurred December 29, 1904, in the parish of St. Andrew, 14 miles from St. George, the principal town of the Island of Grenada. Since then there have been 19 cases in all to February 8, the date of the last case, with no deaths.

The health of Barbados continues good. No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

FEBRUARY 18, 1905.

The British steamship *Hubert* with rubber from Maranhao, via Ceara, Manaos, and Para, arrived at this port this morning seven days from the latter port.

The American bill of health from Manaos, dated February 8, reports 3 cases of yellow fever with 2 deaths, and that from Para, dated February 11, reports 4 deaths from smallpox, 2 deaths from yellow fever, and 2 deaths from plague, during the last two weeks from dates of issue.

The doctor tells me that on their voyage from Ceara to Para a boy 15 years of age, one of a number of deckers from Ceara, developed a case of chicken pox (so diagnosed by authorities at Para). The American Manaos bill of health makes the following note:

Although it has not been officially reported to me, by the newspaper reports I see that this vessel (*Hubert*) lost one of its crew from smallpox in voyage from Ceara to Manaos on way to United States.

(Vessel left Maranhao with 39 crew and arrived in Barbados with the same number, none shipped en route.)

This vessel in going from Manaos to Para had a sudden death in a cabin passenger for the latter port. He died February 11, the day they reached Para. He was landed and buried in that port. The doctor certifies that this death was caused by beriberi, complicated by acute bronchitis.

The crew, 39 in number, are all well. One man's temperature was a trifle above 37° C., but otherwise he was in good condition.

The captain tells me that Manaos has declared a quarantine against Para, and that any cargo passing through Para for Manaos will be fumigated at the latter port before it is permitted to land. No precautions are being taken in Para because the people there believe that plague is not present. All large steamships anchor 4 miles from shore, and the cargo is brought out to them in lighters. This is done because of the shallow water near Para. The laborers, however, go ashore every night.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales*—*New Castle*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 50,360. Total number of deaths 45, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever, 3, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Sydney.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 511,030. Total number of deaths 520, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 7, measles 3, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 3, and 39 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Bahia*—*San Salvador*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 265,000. Total number of deaths 429, including smallpox 5, plague 22, and 49 from tuberculosis.

Month of October, 1904. Total number of deaths 393, including enteric fever 2, smallpox 6, plague 20, and 60 from tuberculosis.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 382, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 131, and 42 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Ten days ended February 10, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 143, including diphtheria 2, and 24 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 1,376, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 8, whooping cough 1, and 137 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended February 5, 1905. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 4, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 18.0 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.